Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR.

SHARP & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JNO. H. FILLER.....J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. apr11.'65-1y.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrasted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other imes he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—tj.

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer's License tenders his services to all those who desire an auctioneer. All letters addressed to him at Bedford will reach him, and receive prompt attention. MARTIN MILLBURN.
Bedford, Pa., March 2:3m.

Poetry.

THE CROOKED FOOT-PATH.

Ah! here it is, the sliding rail
That marks, the old remembered spot—
The gap that struck our school-boy trail,
The crooked path across the lot.

It left the road by school and church,
A penciled shadow, nothing more,
That parted from the silver birch,
And ended at the farm-house door.

No line or compas traced its plan;
With frequent bends to left or right,
In aimless, wayward curves it ran,
But always kept the door in sight.

The gable porch, the woodbine green,—
The broken millstone at the mill,—
Though many a roadway stretched between,
The truant child can see them still.

No rocks across the pathway lie,—
No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown—
And yet it winds, we know not why,
And turns as if for tree or stone.

Perhaps some lover trod the way
With shaking knee and leaping heart—
And so it often runs astray
With sinuous sweep or sudden start.

Or one, perchance with clouded brain,
From some unholy banquet reeled,—
And since our devious steps maintain
His track across the trodden field.

Nay, deem not thus—no earth-born will
Could ever trace a faultless line:
Our truest steps are human still,
To walk unswerving were divine!

Truants from love, we dream of wrath,
O, let us ever trust thee more!
Through all the wanderings of the path,
We still can see our Father's door.

[O. W. HOLMES.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

Merrily bounds the morning bark
Along the summer sea,
Merrily mounts the morning lark
The topmost twig on tree.
Merrily smiles the morning rose
The morning sun to see;
And merrily, merrily greets the rose
The honey-sucking bee;
But merrier, merrier far than these
Who bring on wings the morning breeze,
A music sweeter than her own,
A happy group of loves and graces,
Graceful forms and lovely faces.
All in gay delight outflown;
Out flown from their school room cages,
School-room rules, and school-room pages
Lovely in their teens and tresses,
Summer smiles, and summer dresses,
Joyous in their dance and song,
With sweet sisterly caresses,
Arm in arm they speed along.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call issued some time since, a Convention of Editors of the Union party in the State, met at the Jones House at four o'clock, Tuesday, March 6th, 1866. The following editors were present:

E. S. Durban, *Courant*, New Castle, Lawrence county.
J. M. Knester, *Journal*, New Castle, Lawrence county.
J. A. Hiestand, *Examiner and Journal*, Lancaster.
T. T. Worth. *Courier*, Lebanon.
J. M. W. Geist, *Daily Express*, Lancaster.
Jacob Knabb, *Journal*, Reading.
R. M'Devitt, *Journal and American*, Huntingdon.
W. A. Rupert, *Record and Courier*, Conneautville.
F. H. Baldwin, *Daily and Weekly Telegraph*, Corry City.
E. W. Capron, *Bulletin*, Williamsport.
J. M. Weakly, *Herald*, Carlisle.
H. M. Jenkins, *Herald*, Norristown.
H. T. Dariington, *Intelligencer*, Doylestown.
George Bergner, *Daily Telegraph*, Harrisburg.
E. B. Moore, *American Republican*, West Chester.
J. H. Scheibley, *People's Advocate*, New Bloomfield.
Geo. Washington Fenn, *Register*, Lykens.
W. W. M'Alarny, *Journal*, Coudersport.
M. H. Cobb, *Agitator*, Wellsboro'.
Lucius Rogers, *Miner*, Smithport.
H. H. Wilson, *Sentinel*, Mifflintown.
J. J. R. Orwig, *Telegraph*, Mifflinsburg.
D. H. B. Brower, *American*, Danville.
H. Bart Jeffries, *Western Hemisphere*, Tyrone.
J. R. Durborrow, and J. Lutz, INQUIRER, Bedford.
B. Bannan, *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville.
H. B. Masser, *American*, Sunbury.
Samuel Young, *Banner*, Clarion.
John C. Harper, *Commercial*, Pittsburg.
John Bilger, *Tribune*, Middleburg.
Col. John W. Forney and J. Robley Dunglison, *Press*, Philadelphia.

On motion of Dr. Brower, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare business to bring before this meeting. The Chair named Messrs. Brower, Darlington, Geist, Forney, Bannan, Moore and Knabb.

It was moved that the meeting resolve itself into a permanent association. Carried.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to bring forward laws and regulations to govern the association. Carried.

The Chair named Messrs. Jenkins, Young and Cobb.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the State Capitol.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. J. W. Hiestand in the chair. The following additional names were placed on the rolls:

John T. M'Ilhenny, *Star*, Gettysburg.
Hiram Young, *True Democrat*, York.
L. H. Funk. *Miltonian*, Milton.
Emanuel Wilvert, *American*, Sunbury.
D. K. Wagner, *Republican*, M'Connellsburg.
S. H. Miller, *Dispatch*, Mercer.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have an abiding faith in the principles upon which the great Union party of the loyal States twice elected Abraham Lincoln to preside over the destinies of the nation, and upon which that lamented patriot and statesman so successfully carried the Government through the most trying ordeal to which any people were ever subjected;

And whereas, These principles were fully accepted and endorsed by Andrew Johnson, in his acceptance of the nomination to the second office in the gift of the American people by which he affirmed that the foundations of our Government should be fixed "on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time;" that in the reconstruction of the rebellious States "treason must be made odions and traitors punished',—that the men who voluntarily gave their means and influence to destroy the Government, should uot be allowed to participate in the great work of reorganization, and that the traitor even "forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government," therefore.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past we will adhere to these principles, because we regard them as those only which will "fix the foundations of our government on the principles of eternal justice, which will endure for all time."

Resolved, That ours being a republican form of government deriving its powers directly from the people, it is the duty of all loyal citizens to sustain their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that while in this crisis, we counsel moderation, we will give them our hearty support in a fair and faithful discharge of their duties to the loyal people of the nation.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and descernment of Congress, who have faithfully labored to maintain what we believe to be the true interests of the loyal people of all States, that they alone have the right to determine the question of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and to judge of the qualifications of members asking admission to either branch.

Resolved, That it is the imperative intent as well as the duty of every nation to protect its labor, which creates the wealth and adds to the grandeur of the country. We, therefore, earnestly call upon Congress to so adjust the present tariff that it will protect our different branches of industry, and at the same time, yield its proportionate revenue to the coffers of the Government.

Resolved, That we would earnestly recommend to Congress such a change in the rates of the present tarriff, in connection with interest taxation, that will give ample protection to all branches of American industry, and thus remove the question as far as possible from legislation, which always unsettles business and deters investment of capital, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase duties to a certain per centage whenever our importations are excessive, until our exportations exceed the importations, thus adopting a sliding scale, which will secure an equality of trade with other nations, and keep our coin at home as a basis for resumption when it is prudent to do so without unnecessarily contracting our currency, or disturbing the business of the country.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the influence of the press depends largely upon the liberality, dignity and impartiality with which it may be conducted, we earnestly urge upon our brethren of the Republican press the importance of upholding the character of the profession, and establishing its position as the instructor and leader of the people.

REPORT.

The following officers were elected on permanent organization.

PRESIDENT.

Benjamin Bannan, of Pottsville.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

E. W. Capron, of Williamsport; S. Young of Clearfiejd; Col. T. T. Worth, of Lebanon.

SECRETARIES.

John Lutz, of Bedford; E. B. Moore, of West Chester.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

H. M. Jenkins, of Norristown.

TREASURER.

J. A. Heistand, of Lancaster.

Our motioned, adjourned.

SPEECH of Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

On a Resolution relative to a more uniform system of Revenue for Common School purposes, delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, January 17, 1866.

Mr. Householder offered the following joint resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That (if the House of Representatives shall agree) a committee of three shall be appointed from each body, whose duty it shall be to report, by bill or otherwise, a more uniform system of revenue for common school purposes, and such other improvements in the system as they may deem to be necessary.

Mr. White—Mr. Speaker, this resolution seems to contemplate a radical change in our common school system, and as it is a subject affecting us all, I would be very glad to hear from the gentleman from Bedford what the resolution contemplates before I vote upon it.

Mr. Householder said:

Mr. Speaker: In regard to this subject, I must confess that I feel considerably interested, and it seems to me proper to offer a resolution of this character, in order to get a special committee for this special purpose.

I have always been of the opinion that a standing committee never feel disposed to give their attention to a question of this character—to a question of such importance as I claim this to be.

Again, sir, I observe by the Constitution of the State that all measures creating revenue must emanate in the popular branch of the Legislature.

I conceive that a special committee could better prepare the bill and adjust the system and then present it properly to the other branch of the Legislature.

As the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. White) has asked for reasons why I introduced a resolution of this character, and why I wish a reform in the financial condition of the school system, I shall beg the indulgence of the Senate while I give some of my reasons.

As this seems to be a new question, one which has not before been agitated in this Senate, at least for years, it may be well to state my reasons for introducing this measure, which I shall endeavor to do in as few words as possible, compatible with the immense importance of the subject at issue; and I shall beg the indulgence of this Senate whilst I give a few of the reasons that induced me to move in the matter.

I must profess, sir, that my feelings and inclinations, engendered by a long and close intimacy with the common school system of our State, have created a love within my breast for its prosperity and ultimate success in the great work of education and elevation of the masses, which no defeat in the law, or management in its administration, can abate.

And I would further say, in this connection, that whilst I admire the noble philanthropy exhibited by the founders of our common school system, in placing within the reach of every child in the Commonwealth the means to procure a liberal education, I regret much that, *that in that early day*, when it would have been more easy to have obtained the great object at which I am, the *equity* of the system has not duly considered.

I believe, sir, that the common school system of Pennsylvania, and of the loyal north, originated in a desire to elevate the standard of education and the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses of the people, irrespective of their individual ability to pay. That in doing so ignorance might be dispelled—the rich and poor, the high and the low—the noble and the ignoble might be made to stand upon one common platform, according to the several intellectual capacities which their Creator had implanted within them.

What a noble idea! And how consonant with the great and glorious principles of free government, as enunciated in the second paragraph of the Declration of Independence.

"That all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty and the pursut of happiness."

I believe furthur, sir, that the moral and political status of the America people is mainly due to our system of common schools. That just in proportion to its efficiency in the several States of the Union, so has been the marked character and intellectual attainment of their sons and daughters in the various pursuits and avocations of life. It is singularly true, that the boundary of common schools *has marked the boundary of treason in the late rebellion, for a treason's land* common schools, with ther popular system of education, were unknown.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to pronunce a eulogy upon the common school system, but to point out some of its defects, and, if possible, effect a remedy. There is scarcely a system devised, perfect in all its parts and operations, at the time of its adoption; but most systems improve by age. It is unfortunate, in this instance, and whilst in many particulars, I admit, our common schools have improved in efficiency and have been accomplishing much good, *more, vastly more* than could have been effected by any other system of elucation, yet I firmly believe we have been receding from the original intentions of its founders, as clearly expressed in the seventh article, first section, of our organic law, which says:

"The Legislation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Now, sir, I submit that if this section in the Constitution of our State proves anything at all, it proves right the reverse of what has obtained in the financial workings of our common school system ever since its adoption in the year 1834.

The language used in the latter clause of the section is *so explicit* that no one can for a moment doubt the original intention of the Legislature, and of the people in ratifying the same—"*That the poor may be taught gratis.*"

Let us inquire now, is our present system a common school system, financially considered, and are the poor being taught gratis?

The twenty-eighth section of the act of 1854 provides:

"That the school directors or controllers of *every district* shall annually, and by the votes of not less than a majority of the members of the board, determine the amount of *school tax which shall be levied on their district* for the ensuing year, which shall, together with such additional sums as the district may be entitled to receive out of the State appropriation and from other sources, be sufficient and necessary to keep the schools of the district in operation, not less than *four nor more than ten months in the year.*

It will certainly not be disputed that our noble State is one vast community; that there is a common interest and a common sympathy pervading every section; that our social and political system embraces all classes and extends to the mutual benefit and advantage of all her people. We contract debts, and devise means for their liquidation, by a system of State taxation, in proportion to the ability of her citizens to pay, in order that the burdens, as well as the blessings of free government, may be naturally borne by all.

If this be just in one instant, why should not the same equity be extended to the common school system, especially when it is so explicitly taught in the Constitution?

It is manifest that an unjust discrimination is made in the section I have just quoted, between wealth and property, compelling "*each district to levy its own tax,*" and at the same time fixing its term without any regard to the ability of its inhabitants to pay.

If a district, perchance, happens to be wealthy—having a rich and populous community—with a highly cultivated soil, it will not feel the burden of taxation, in consequence of its aggregation of wealth, and the absence of poverty. But when poverty stares a district in the face; when the topography of the country forbids the presence of highly cultivated fields; when the inhabitants are compelled to subsist and rear their families upon nature's scanty stores, with which she so sparingly decks the fields of many of the townships and counties of this State—it is then, sir, that the inequalities of the system are felt, and it is *there, too*, that the common school system has obtained its unpopularity, and that with a reason.

Permit me, Mr. Speaker, to appeal to the philanthropy of this Senate, and ask the question: Is it just—is it equitable—that poverty should be compelled to support and educate poverty, whilst wealth and influence are eased of its burdens? Is the moral right to educate the poor of one section of our State less obligatory upon the wealthy tax payer of a different section, than upon the man of means inhabiting the localities of poverty itself? I hold not, sir. It is said, that "charity commences at home" I admit it; but that does not release her from the obligation of extending her aid to the remotest bounds, and the most ignorant and benighted regions of our Commonwealth. There is a common charity and a common duty to be performed, and how can it be more laudably done than in educating and elevating our system of common schools throughout every section of the State?

The question may now be asked, how is that best to be done? By what system of laws can the grand object of universal education be best promoted and made conform to the spirit of our organic law? I answer, evidently by a uniform system of revenue for school purposes; a system, whilst it is not oppressive upon any portion of our people, will greatly mitigate the burdens of the poor. Under our present law there is no unifomity save in the particular district to which it solely applies, each one being independent of the other, and each compelled to keep open her schools without the mutual assistance and co-operation of its immediate neighbor, rich and populous through that district may be. Is that right? Is it equitable?

Other States have moved in this important matter, and many of them, seeing the inequalities of the system, have effected radical changes in their laws, all tending to this uniform system of revenue; and it would be much to the discredit of our noble State, if her Legislature, seeing the inequalities of her system, would fail to profit by the experience of others and reap the advantage they now enjoy.

As the subject of reform has engaged my attention for some time, I would here remark, that during the past year I have endeavored to obtain all the information possible concerning the various systems in operation in many of the States most noted for the efficient and successful management of their common schools. Through my correspondence with several of the distinguished educators of New England, New York and Ohio, I have been able to obtain their school reports, and in several instances their digest of laws and other valuable papers, detailing the internal working of their several systems.

In addition to that, I have had the the extreme pleasure of a personal interview with the very able and efficient Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of Ohio, the Hon. E. E. White, at his office last summer, when passing through the capital of Ohio. The information I received on that occasion was of the most satisfactory character, and which convinced me that the laws regulating the financial condition of the common school system in that State were far superior to those of Pennsylvania. I also had frequent interviews with gentlemen of large experience from various sections of the country, during the sessions of the Teacher's National Convention, which met in this city last August. The knowledge I obtained, on these several occasions, from gentlemen who have devoted their whole time and attention to the improvement and perfection of their various schools systems, I conceive to be most valuable.

Were it not extending my remarks entirely too long, Mr. Speaker, I would detail to some extent at least, the internal operations of the school systems of several of those States. Suffice to say that, whilst I admire the proficiency to which the common schools of New England generally have attined, and would hail with delight the day when Pennsylvania shall have arrived at that advanced state of literary and scientific attainment in her common schools, I cannot think at this time we could safely adopt their systems; and whilst in most instances there seems to be great uniformity in the collection and distribution of their school funds, they are nevertheless, so complex, and at the same time so expensive, owing, probably, to the supurabundance of their irreducible school funds, that Pennsylvania, without a provision of that character (which, to the discredit of our national representation, years gone by, be it said, failed to secure for us) could not at this time safely adopt.

I confess, sir, that I am better pleased with the financial workings of the common school system in the States of New York and Ohio. And although there is considerable differance in the laws regulating the school funds in these two States, they nevertheless seem to have the same grand object in view, viz: The alleviation of the burden of taxation from those who are least able to bear it—and at the same time dispense the blessings of a free and liberal education upon all classes and conditions of their people by a system of uniform and equitable taxation. The laws regulating the collection and distribution of taxes in the State of New York provide that there shall be levied upon the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the State a tax of three-fourths of one mill to the dollar of said valuation, which, in conjunction with the United States fund, (a small annuity derived from the sale of the public lands, under the distributing act of Congress, a few years ago,) she is enabled to keep open her schools a minimum number of months, by a uniform system of distribution, wherein one-third of said school revenue shall be divided equally among the whole number of schools in the State; and the remaining two thirds, after deducting and defraying the expenses of the system for the year, shall also be divided equally ameng the schools, according to the whole number of children in the State between the recognized school ages.

The laws creating revenue for school purposes in the State of Ohio, are three fold in their character—and, to me, it would seem for wise reasons.

When Ohio was yet a territory, their delegates to Congress, forseeing the advantages that must accrue to her offspring by providing a basis upon which a liberal system of education might be founded, secured to the State of Ohio a reservation of one section of land in each township in the State for educational purposes. The procoeds arising from the sale of this land is called irreducible school fund, and applied exclusively to the support of common schools.

Secondly, by the act of 1854, they provided a State tax for school purposes similar to that of the State of New York, which, amended by the act of 1862, only requires a tax of one and three tenths mills upon the dollar, of the assessed valuation of the State, which, in conjunction with the interest arising out of the irreducible school fund, create a revenue generally sufficient to keep open the schools in the State a minimum term of six months a year.

And third and lastly, the law also provides for a school or district system of revenue by which a tax is created for building purposes, and all incidental expenses relating to the schools in each district and its management, and for such additional cost of instruction as may either be necessary to keep open the schools the minimum term of months required by law, of such additional length of time, under the maximum, as the majority of the directors shall decide.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you will readily perceive the many safeguards that are thrown around the Ohio school system, by which poverty, wherever found, is made to feel the benefits of a common school education, without grevious and oppressive taxation, whilst at the same time due provision is made that each school must be kept open, at least, a minimum number of months, under forfeiture of all money accrueing to it according to the division of said funds among the whole number of scholars residing within the State, and within the school age.

A system so uniform in its character, as either of the two I have just sketched, cannot fail to become popular in any community and if applied to our present excellent system of instruction, as practised in many portions of this State, and especially in the city and county of Philadelphia, would at once so popularize our common schools, especialy among the masses, that our State would at once take rank as the most popular system in the land.

But I have extended my remarks already too long. I trust, sir, that I have sufficiently answered the inquiries of my friend, the Senator from Indiana, and this Senate, of the propriety of passing my resolution, calling for a special committee for the purpose named. But before I close, permit me to exhibit, respectfully, for the consideration of this Senate, a tabular statement of the operations of our present school system, in a succint and comprehensible form, wherein the inequalities, irregularities and oppreseive character of the system are readily perceived. I have taken occasion, in this calculation, to take counties as they are arranged alphabetically, and generally selected, at random, two or more townships or school districts in each county, based upon the calculation, showing the disparity existing between the several districts in the same county I have also predicted a system, which, by way of distinction, I have denominated "*Revised System,*" as estimated upon the basis of two mills to the dollar valuation, upon the real and personal property of the State, and about ten per cent of the gross receipts annually coming into the Treasury. This sum, taken collectively, will at any time net over and above all the expenses of the department, collection of tax. &c., a *school fund* of at least one million six hundred thousand dollars, which, equally divided among the whole number of scholars within the school age, viz: seven hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and thirty, according to the school report for the year 1864, will give to each scholar, per month, forty five cents, or two dollars and twenty-five cents for a minimum term of five months' tuition, paying an average of twenty-four dollars and eighty cents per month to each teacher.

In the first five columns of the subjoined table I set fourth the workings of our school system, calculated from the school report for the year 1864, and the sixth column exhibits the fact what each county or district in the State as the case may be, would entitled to receive from the State Treasury for school purposes, under the proposed system (Here follows the tabular statement which we omit.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I have already trespassed too long upon the patience of the Senate. I have but to say in conclusion, that I only ask a candid and impartial consideration of this question. I think, sir, that it is worthy of it, and that the course I have taken in raising a special committee to digest a bill, will most likely acomplish the purpose. I trust, sir that I have sufficiently given my reasons and that this Legislature will see the propriety of the measure.

Mr. Bigham. Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt of the inequalities referred to by the Senator, (Mr. Housholder,) but I doubt very much whether during the term of any of us—unless we are re-elected once or twice—the system proposed by him will be adopted.

It is not necessary to say that such a system would equalize the burden to a certain extent. The poorer counties would be benefitted, but our friends from Philadelphia may be very well satisfied that they would not find their financial interests advanced by the propposed change. But without now going into that matter, what I propose is, that as we are going to have a financial committee to revise our revenue laws—board composed of three State officers, who meet next month—I would suggest, whether or not this joint resolution might not be amended so as to have the committe act in connection with the board of State officers, who are to revise the revenue laws.

I am more intimately acquainted, on account of our proximity, with the school system of Ohio than with that of New York. It is true that the system of Ohio, in reference to the valuation, assessment and collection of taxes, is largely in advance of ours. For example: Ohio, in general terms has over eleven hundred millions dollars of property upon her assessment books. The amount in Pennsylvania, as fixed by the last revenue board, is six hundred millions in round numbers. I presume there is no person here who doubts that the Commonwealth is worth two and a half times what it is assessed. I do not believe there is a county in this Commonwealth that is not worth two and a half times what it is assessed. My own county is certainly wrote more than that—I will not say how much. The question is, could we not vastly improve that? I am in favor of the proposition recommended by the State Treasurer.

I received a note from the State Treasurer last night, stating that he is not well, but he hopes to be here by the middle of next week and I think that the joint committee, in connection with the board of State officers, might act on a more general scale than what is proposed here.

In reference to the particular system of schools advocated by the Senator from Bedford, (Mr. Housholder,) I think that would be so radical a change that there is no hope of its adoption this year certainly. Philadelphia has so far as the whole city is concerned what my friend proposes to extend to the State. Pittsburgh, also, has that same system. Some twelve years ago, when that was made the system of the city, we had a great fight in the old wards against the new—the new wards being more largely benefitted by the introduction of the system than the old, in consequence of the number of children in the new wards. I have no doubt the mountain districts will be largely benefitted by this change.

I would suggest to the Senate that instead of the reform being confined to the school system, that this joint committee be directed to inquire into what improvements can be made in the revenue system of the Commonwealth generally.

If the taxes are taken away there would then be no motive for under valuation.

We have, under the old assessment system the oaths of over three thousand persons, and you can hardly make the English language stronger in reference to the oath and duties of assessors and revising boards than they now are, that they shall appraise property at a *cash valuation* and yet there is not a Senator on this floor who cannot select out instances where the assessment is not one-tenth the value of the property assessed.

I think I have presented the subject so that the Senate can understaud my idea.

I was not aware that the subject in this form would be introduced, and have nothing prepared upon the subject. I only offer some general suggestions.

I suggest whether the Senate had not better strike out the part of the resolution which bears upon the common school system alone, and apply the resolution to the revenue system of the Commonwealth.

I think now is the time, when the committee can act in connection with the intelligent gentlemen who have charge of the State finances.—Some of their terms will soon expire and then we cannot have their experience. I suggest this amendment to the Senate.

Mr. White—Mr. Speaker, I have only a word to say. I always listen with great respect and with great interest to the remarks of the Senator who has just taken his seat, up on any question of finance. I have the most implicit confidence generally in his opinions upon that subject, and I think there is no Seector upon this floor who does not entertain the same sentimeut. His head seems to be full of statistics, and he seems to be just the kind of a man that is required upon a committee in the revision of the revenue system of the Commonwealth.

I make these remarks sincerely, because I feel them, and I agree with him that it is necesary for this Commonwealth now, or at least during the present session, to take some measures to revise the general revenue system of the State.—But it occurs to me that the subject is so extensive, that a committee would not be able to complete the task during the present session of the Legislature.

It seems to me that it may be necessary to get up a special committee on that subject, who may sit during the recess, composed of members of the Legislature, or otherwise, as may be deemed best.

But it appears to me that the committee need not millitate against the committee appointed under the resolution of my friend, the Senator from Bedford (Mr. Householder.

The interests of the school system are sufficiently great to engage the attention of a committee such as is contemplated, and I apprehend that the action of that committee may be submitted to the Legislature for their information; and there is no reason why the action of that committee, and the committee appointed upon the general revenue revision, may not harmonize.

You will infer from the remarks of the Senator from Bedford that it is an extensive subject, and I think the action of a committee would relieve the labor of the Senate to a great extent.

For these reasons I am in favor of the resolutions of the Senator from Bedford, and trust the committee asked for will be appointed.

Mr. Householder.—Mr. Speaker, it may be necessary to reply to a few of the remarks of the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. Bigham) I thought when the idea first occurred to me, of a revision of the common school system and of its financial condition, that we had better unite the two objects as suggested by the Senator from Allegheny; but upon more mature consideration, I perceive that the subject is too great, too complex, and that we cannot harmoniously blend them together and bring out a perfect and elaborate system.

The system I have proposed, I must confess, does not meet my entire approbation, but it is the best that I could devise and present in a tangible form before the Legislature.

I think by taking the good of the system of New England, Ohio, New York and elsewhere, and rejecting that which does not suit us, we can perfect a system in its details which would be superior to that of any of the systems in this country.

The plan I have suggested does not contemplate perfection.

My idea will secure entire uniformity, but I have suggested that it is not as equitable throughout all the country as I should prefer.

I think that a committee appointed for this special purpose would be preferable.

The revision of the school system and the general revision of the revenue laws, which the Senator from Allegheny contemplates, would be a very great task for one committee. I think there had better be two committees appointed, one for this special purpose and another for that general revision, and let the two committees harmonize and co-operate together, if necessary. I think by an interchange of opinions between the two committees they could get up something that would meet the approbation of the Senate upon the common school system, and also upon the revenue system. I have examined both to some extent and perceive, I think, three different plans of adjusting, or partly adjusting, the defects in the school system, contingent upon the revision of the revenue: but, of course, they are all based upon the same general idea, but I cannot think that the general revision of the revenue system and of the school system by the same committee would be preferable.

As the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Bigham has referred to the city and county of Philadelphia, permit me to make one remark. I had the extreme pleasure of visiting the board of control of Philadelphia a few weeks ago, and I must say of those gentlemen that I met a very cordial reception indeed. They very kindly gave me all the formation in their possession. Their reports and their assessments, and whatever pertained to the general management of their school system. The revenue which supports the school system of the city of Philadelphia is derived from a general fund and is distributed equitably throughout all the schools of the city of Philadelphia. This is what I desire for the State at large. I want an equitable system extended to the whole State of Pennsylvania, that no one portion of the people will be oppressed by taxation.

Mr. Champneys.—Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great satisfaction to the remarks upon this subject, and I have no objection to the committee which the Senator from Bedford (Mr. Householder) suggests. It is a subject which is, of course, dear to me. The common school system should shed its light into every heart in the land—not of the poor alone, but of all classes. This is the great beauty of the system.

There are inequalities in the present system, but whether they can be remedied or not is another question. It is an experiment and therefore I would be satisfied with the resolution.

But my friend, the Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Bigham,) wants to launch into a general revenue system, and, upon a revision of our finances and start with new project I presume. Such a course may involve us in increased taxation and I am not prepared for that.

Now as to commissions. I think that we have had commissions enough upon that subject. We have had a commission to revise the revenue laws. I read a report of the commission with care and commended it almost from beginning to end. It was for altering everything, and I do not think would be of any benefit to the Treasury of the State That is my judgement of that commission. The plan they propose would rather increase taxation.

I rise, not to object to a revision of the common school system, but merely to object to being set to sea, without chart or compass upon an expedition to search a new revenue system. It would require the committee to sit at least six months to review the revenue laws of other States and revise our own. I would therefore oppose the proposition of the Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Bigham,) but shall vote for the resolution of the Senator from Bedford (Mr. Householder.)

Mr. Bingham.—Mr. Speaker, I merely made a suggestion, and instead of proposing to increase the taxation, I proposed no taxation at all for State purposes.

I offered no amendment to the resolution and do not care about any. I am perfectly willing that the Senator from Bedford shall have his committee. At the end of ten years there may be perhaps some system like that which he proposes adopted in reference to our common schools, but he will find it slow work. I think he will be re-elected at least three times as I hope he may be from his own Senatorial district by the time he secures this change.

The resolutions of Mr. Householder wore then adopted.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MARCH 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

SENSIBLE FINANCIAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Sherman introduced in the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. a resolution providing that the outstanding United States currency, excluding interest-bearing notes, shall not be reduced below $420,000,000: that the balances in the treasury shall not be allowed to exceed $40,000,000 in coin and $40,000,000 in currency, but that the surplus shall be applied to accruing indebtedness and to paying up the interest debt; but that the interest-bearing legal tenders shall not be retired at a rate exceeding $5,000,000, a month. The resolution was refered to the Committee on Finance. This is the first sensible movement yet made on this subject in Congress and we sincerely hope it will speedily become a law. Several weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury asked and the Finance Committee reported a bill giving him discretionary powers in funding government issues and contracting the currency. We have heard nothing of it since and hope to here of it no more. The danger of entrusting any one man with the supreme control of our national finances must be evident to all. The danger of entrusting any one man even with the powers now held by the Secretary of the Treasury, especially when it was an office who is liable to be removed at any time and none can tell who will be his successor or what his qualifications. Even the present secretary, with all his financial skill and and experience, in October last had the rashness to contract the currency $38,000,000 in a single month, the result of which was to bring us to the verge of financial ruin, to stop manufactures and check business of every kind. Since then we have been constantly threatened with a financial crash, business of all kinds has been deranged because of the uncertainty of monetary affairs and still continues so. Previous to this rash experiment, we had already commenced the payment of our national debt, since then, though the Secretary saw the ruin threatening us, and ceased contraction to sufficient extent to save us from a financial crisis, we have not been able to resume the payment of our debt because of the derangements caused by a too rapid contraction. The resolution of Senator Sherman proposes to remedy these difficulties by fixing a minimum circulation of United States currency and a fixed maximum rate of contraction. This will enable business men to determine with considerable accuracy the condition of the money market several months ahead, and thereby restore confidence in business circles, and infuse new energy into our now lagging manufactures. Some may cry out against it as a putting off of the resumption of specie payments, but let our tariff duties and internal revenue taxes be properly revised so as to check the importation of foreign goods and the export of specie, and the renewed life infused into the business of the country will soon pour a steady stream into the Treasury that will unable us to resume specie payments long before the currency is contracted to the $420,000,000 contemplated in Sherman's bill. The moment the government is able to redeem its notes in specie, there will be no further need of contraction, for few will care to be encumbered with specie when they have a much more convenient circulating medium which is worth its face in gold all over the country. Six months ago, when the rapid contraction policy was inaugurated we predicted the evil effects upon the business of the country which have since followed and urged the adoption of some such regulation of our finances as would give us a study, but not too rapid contraction of the currency, without bringing on a financial crash. Sherman's bill we think will accomplish this object, though a contraction of $5,000,000, per month or $60,000,000 per year is more than any other nation on earth ever endured without financial ruin, in the history of financial operations; but as we as a nation have performed so many, heretofore considered, impossibilities, we are willing to try this with the fullest faith in in its accomplishment. This we believe to be the only plan by which we can return to specie payments, without producing a financial crisis and bankrupting the government. Let all support it who wish the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

MODEL CONSERVATISM.

Stewart of Nevada, one of the conservative Senator who supported the President's veto, on the 16th inst offered a resolution in the Senate which proposes that the Southern States shall be re-admitted when they incorporate in their Constitutions (1) a provision abolishing all distinctions as to civil rights and the voting franchise by reason of race, color or previous condition, (2) a further provision repudiating the rebel debt, and (3) yield all claim to indemnity for their emancipated slaves; these propositions to be approved by the voting population of each State according to the basis of suffrage as it existed in 1860.

If this is the consetvatism that we have heard so much of lately let us have more of it. We say *amen!* to all such as this, and only ask that it be adopted at once and let the rebels know on what terms they will be received. When they accept these propositious and elect loyal men to Congress, they will not need to knock long for admission. Reconstruction with such a basis for a beginning will go on smothly and safely.

REVISION of our COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

On our first page will be found the speech of Hon. G. W. Householder on offering a resolution to appoint a committee for the revision of our school laws, on our second page will be found the bill submitted by the committee and read in place by Mr. Householder in the Senate on the 9th inst. We bespeak for both a careful perusal by all who feel an interest in the educational affairs of the State. The subject is exciting considerable attention throughout the State and meets with so much approval as to afford a reasonable prospect of its success at an early day.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

The President has heeded the expression of the sentiments of the people as elicited by his veto of the Froedmen's Bureau Bill and his Speech of Feb. 22nd, if he really made it (Thad. Stevens says it is a Copperhead fiction got up to damage the President) and we are glad to be able to chronicle some of speeches, that we can heartly approve. His advice to a committee from the copperhead convention that nominated Clymer for Governor is thus related by the New York Tribune.

"It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come here and present the resolution in person. This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his Administration so long as he so nobly adheared to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached the President broke in upon them with the suggestion the "*thewisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket.*" He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with many orther remarks of a similary encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania Committee they were making for the Baltimore depot, in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind."

Truly these are words of soberness and sense becoming a Union President of the United States. Of a like import is his direction to the Governor of Louisiana; the people of New Orleans elected the notorious, unpardoned and unrepentant rebel, John T. Monroe as Mayor on the 12th inst, on the receipt of the intelligence the President telegraphed to the Governor not to permit the issue of a certificate of election to Monroe. Such acts as these, and we hope to hear of more of them, go far to confirm us in our opinion expressed at the time of the veto, that the President had not yet deliberately determined to strike hand with traitors and rebels.

☞Col. F. Jordan, of this county has been selected for the position of Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The following is the bill, reported by the Committee appointed to revise the present school law, which was read in place by Hon. G. W. Householder in the State Senate, March 9th.

An Act Supplementay to an act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That from and after the first Monday in June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and every year thereafter, there shall be levied and assessed, upon all real estate and personal property now made taxable for State or county purposes, in the several cities and counties of this Commonwealth, a tax of two mills upon the dollar of the assessed valuation of said property, and the amount thus raised shall be applied exclusively to defray the expense of instruction in the common schools of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. That the tax to be raised by the first section of this act shall be levied, assessed and collected by the same officer, in the same manner, and be paid over to the county treasurer, at the same time as is now provided for by law for the levying, assessing, collecting and paying over State and county taxes in the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth and with like compensation.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the several counties of the State, to pay over to the State Treasurer the tax provided for by the first section of this act as fast as collected, and if the whole amount due from any county be not paid over before the second Tuesday of January, in each year, to the said treasurer, then and in that case the amount remaining unpaid after deducting such commissions as are or shall be allowed by law for the collection of the same, shall be charged against said county on the books of the State Treasurer and shall bear an interest of seven per centum until paid, and no payments shall be made to or in behalf of said county under the various acts relating to common schools until the said balances are fully paid and settled; *Provided*, That if any of the several collectors of the said county shall not have collected and paid into the county treasury the amount of said State tax due by said county, then and in that case the deficiency shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of said county, or which shall hereafter be first collected and paid into the same, whether on the duplicate for county or State tax. *And Provided further*, That if it shall appear from the receipts of the county treasurer that the said tax has been paid into the county treasury before the time specified in this act for the payment into the State Treasury, then and in that case the county treasurer shall be personally liable to the respective counties for any interest which may accrue on such unpaid balance.

Section 4. That in the event of the commissioners of any city or county neglecting or refusing to comply with any requirements of this act, it shall be the duty of the supreme court or the court of common pleas of said county upon the application of the State Treasurer, whose duty it is hereby made, to apply for the same, to award a writ of madamus requiring compliance therewith and enforcing obedienee thereto in the manner provided for by existing laws.

Section 5. That the State Treasurer shall certify under his hand and seal of office to the superintendent of common schools, on or before the first Tuesday of February, in each year the amount of school tax raised by the provision of this act in the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth.

Section 6. That in addition to the amount raised by the provisions of this act, there shall be appropriated annually, out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall also be applied exclusively to the payment of the cost of instruction in the common schools of this Commonwealth.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the several townships, cities and boroughs of this Commonwealth, in addition to the duties now imposed upon them by law, to take the census of all the children, actual residents, in the respective townships, cities or boroughs, and in all independent districts embraced within the limits of said townships between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and return the same under oath or affirmation to the commissioners of their respective counties on or before the second Tuesday of January, in each year, said census to be taken at the same time as the assessment.

Section 8. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county to certify under their hands and seals of office, the whole number of children, actual residents, of each district returned to them by the assessors on or before the first Tuesday of February in each year, as provided for by the third section of this act, to the Superintendent of Common Schools. *Provided however*, That if the commissioners of any county shall neglect to forward such certificate on or before the second Tuesday of March. in any year, the Superintendent may in such case adopt the number of children in the last preceding return. *And provided further*, That if any error shall occur in the certified return of the number of children, whereby a district shall receive more or less of the school fund than is justly due said district, the county commissioners shall have authority and they are hereby required immediately after such error being made known to them to forward to the Superintendent a correct certified return.

Section 9. The moneys raised by the State tax, provided by the first section of this act, and the amounts annually to be appropriated out of the State Treasury, as provided in the sixth section of this act, shall constitute State school money, which shall be divided and apportioned by the State Superintendent on or before the second Tuesday of March in each year, as follows: One-half thereof shall be apportioned and distributed to the several school districts of the State, according to the number of schools in said districts, taking first all the common schools of the Commonwealth as the basis of such apportionment and distribution, and the other half thereof shall be apportioned and distributed to the several school districts of the State, according to the whole number of children in said districts, taking first the whole number of children of the Commonwealth as ascertained by the census, provided in the seventh and eighth sections of this act, as the basis of such distribution.

Section 10. That the board of directors or controllers of townships, boroughs and cities (where the school property is vested in them agreeably to the provisions of the second section of the general school law, approved May eight, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four) may, once in each school year, levy and collect a tax, not exceeding the amount of State and county tax authorized by law to be assessed, to be applied solely to the purpose of purchasing or paying for ground and the erection of school buildings thereon and incidental expenses, which said tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and with like authority, as the regular annual tax for school purposes.

Section 11. That the school directors or controllers of any district shall annually, and by a majority of the members of the board, determine the amount of school tax which shall be levied for school purposes on their district for the ensuing year, which shall, together with such additional funds as the district may be entitled to receive out of the money raised in accordance with the provisions of the first and sixth sections of this act, and from all other sources, be sufficient to keep the schools of the district in operation not less than five nor more than ten months in the year.

Section 12. That as soon as the schools of any district shall have closed for the school year, commencing on the first Monday of June preceding, the presidents of the boards of directors or controllers shall certify under oath or affirmation as to the whole number of months the schools in their respective districts have been kept open and in operation according to law, also that no teacher has been employed for or had charge of any of the schools of said district during the year, who had not a valid certificate from the county superintendent, together with the name and post office address of the district treasurer, and shall forward the same to the county superintendent who shall immediately approve said certificate, if found to be correct, and transmit it to the State superintendent of common schools, if it shall appear by said certificate that the schools of the district have been kept open and in operation according to law at least five months, subsequent to the first Monday in June preceding, and that no teacher has had charge of any of the schools of the district during the whole time they have been kept open during the year, who had not a valid certificate from the county superintendent, the State superintendent shall draw his warrant upon the State treasurer for the whole amout which such district is entitled to receive from the annual State appropriation, *Provided*, That the board of directors or controllers shall at the same time forward to the county superintendent, a report of the condition of the schools in their respective districts, as directed in the twentythird section of the act of May eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfour. *And provided further*, That said certificate and report shall have been transmitted to the superintendent of common schools, on or before the fifteenth day of July, of the school year succeeding the one for which the certificate and report were made.

Section 13. That the following sections of the general school law are hereby repealed, the thirty third, twenty eighth and forty eighth sections of the act' entitled. "An Act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools" approved, the eighth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and the first and third sections of an act supplementary to the said act, approved, April seventeenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, together with all other acts or parts of acts supplied by or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Strikes on the Allegheny.

The Stump Islands Oil Company, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, have struck a "fine show" of oil at the mouth of Ritchy Run, at 750 feet depth, dividing stream of Clarion and Venango counties. The well is now undergoing the testing process. It is a flowing well of beautiful oil of light gravity. Sometimes the oil is thrown up with great force more than half the height of the derrick. None estimate it at less than fifty barrels, with the probability that it may be the largest well on the Allegheny. This company also own the two islands at the mouth of the Clarion, which they purpose developing soon.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention resolve that they will support Mr. Johnson in all his conflicts with the Congressional majority. It seems to us that this is prudent, politic and, above all, cheap. If he will fight the majority of his own party, they, the minority, will hold his coat. The offer shows a high estimate of Mr. Johnson's character and sagacity.

The doctrinal part on the effect of the failure of the rebellion is free and easy. The seceders had not the right to secede; therefore the attempt involves no guilt. The rule will apply equally well to the whole catalogue of crimes.

They claim that Congress is in rebellion, and call on Mr. Johnson to oust it by force. That is the way they felt all through the war but they did not then compliment Mr. Johnson by calling on him to join them.

On the whole the resolutions are a striking mitigation of the venom of Indiana Democracy. The serpent has been out in the cold a long time; he wants to warm himself in the husbandman's bosom, and he conceals his fangs. The thing shows management, and we presume it gives the key note of the Democratic political melodies this year.—*Cin Gaz.*

It is stated that there are now about six hundred American citizens at Rome. The Hotel de Rome lately had two hundred at one time.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Adoption in Both Houses.—Provisions of the new law.—Another veto Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The bill to protect all persons in their civil rights and to furnish the means for their vindication, has passed both houses of Congress—the Senate to-day—and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. As a good many anticipate a veto of the act, its important provisions are herewith given. The first section is as follows: All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color without regard to any pevious condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall have the same right in every State and territory of the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue parties and give evidence, to inherit purchase, lease or sell, hold and convey real and personal puppery; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens and shall be subject to like punishment pains and penalties and to none other any law satute ordinance regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The second section is as follows: That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act to differen punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race than is prescribed for the punishment of such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the Court.

The third section gives the United States Courts exlusive jurisdiction of the cases arising under this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Court of the United States, of all case, civil and criminal, affording persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the seat or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act, and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, had been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person for any cause whatever, by any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a business for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and acts amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remote such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

United States Marshals, District Attorneys and Agents of the Frsedmen's Bureau are empowered to prosecute cases under this bill. Severe penalties are provided for all persons who may in any way hinder the operations of it.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement in Canada Abating—Arrests for Treason being made—Feather-bed Militiamen—The Fenians indorsed by the New York Aldermen.

NEW YORK, March 15.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Guelph, C. W., to day, has the following: The excitement has nearly disappeared in the interior towns, but rages on the frontier in all its force. Volunteers are still being organized. Reports are current of arrests in Lower Canada for treason. At all points on the frontier there are skirmish lines extending many miles. The organ of the Hibernians speaks of the difficulty of getting volunteers. Some volunteers are brought up to the mark by the bayonet, and in several cases dragged by the heels from under their beds. The officers of the regiment at Toronto had themselves to perform duty as sentries, and last week three privates were flogged and sent to prison for expressing Fenian sentiments.

NEW YORK, March 15.

At the meeting of the Board of Alderman, yesterday, resolutions indorsing the Fenian movement, and enjoining upon the city officials generally the observance of St. Patrick's Day, were adopted.

POLITICAL STRATEGY.

It is not generally known that certain gentlemen now in this city have been engaged for the week past in endeavering to obtain the control of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed at the Baltimore Republican Convention, in the interest of the President and his policy. A meeting was held here last Wednesday with this aim and object, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. An informal meeting was again held last evening and the matter in view was found much more difficult of accomplishment than those concerned therein had imagined. The men most prominent in the movement are Henry J. Raymond, Chairman of the executive Committee; L. D. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. Johnson's recent appointee as Minister to Mexico; and Geo. B. Center, of Cleveland Ohio. The understanding now is to meet for the third time on Wednesday next, when Mr. Johnson's friends above named will make a final effort to carry into execution the sale of the party. There is but little prospect of their success. —*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

UNION VICTORY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

5000 Majority for Govenor.

The State election in New Hampshire on the 13th inst resulted in the election of a Republican Governor by a majority of 5000 all five Republican councilors, nine Republicans to three Democratic Senators, and about 100 Republican Majority in the House. The Old Granite State moves steadily forward in the great cause of universal Justice.

THE RICHEST GOLD MINES.—The New York *Evening Post* states that the greater number of deposits of gold at the United States Assay office in New York are from Montana. The ores of Montana are reported by scientific men of be much richer than those of California. Those of California yield an average to twenty dollars per ton. The great majority of the lodes of Montana promise an average of more than four times the above amount, and a few lodes exhibit astonishing richness. There are few sulphurates of iron and copper, carrying gold, in Montana, such as prove so troublesome in Colorado. This is owing to the fact that the formation is so open and perforated by water, that the sulphurets have been decomposed. For the same reason minors in Montana are not troubled with water, and are saved the heavy expenses of pumping.

CLEVELAND has no water to drink. The petroleum regneries throw their waste into the river, and the result is that the water supply is fouled past remedy. Even the ice which has been cut for use next summer is impregnated with oil. It is proposed to extend pipes far out into the lake, in imitation of Chicago.

The most defunct "dead duck" in Pennsylvania, at this time, is Hiester Clymer.

THE Reading *Journal*, published at the home of Hiester Clymer the Democratic nominee for Governor, says:

"Against Mr. Clymer, personally, we have nothiug to say—against him politically we will have much to say in the course of the campasgn. His record, fortunately for the people, is a public one, and he cannot hide it. He was the Vallandigham of Pennsylvania throughout the war, and when his votes, his speeches, his acts, are thoroughly ventilated, and the people and especially the returned soldiers come to know his political status, he will meet with a condemnation scarcely less overwhelming than was that which befel Vallandigham when he ran for a similar office two years ago in the Buckeye State."

PROSPECT OF HARMONY.—We have the very best authority for stating that the firm determination of Congress, and the unwavering support given it by the loyal people of the country in its destintes in loyal hands alone, have not been without effect to the other end of the avenue; it begins to be unmistakably discerned by the President and his Cabinet that the great masses of the people are against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant rebels; and in consequence thereof an honest effort will be made to adjust and harmonize the discordant views which so gravely excited the apprehensions of the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE United States Government is in better luck than the people of our Atlantic cities in the matter of beef. The latter have to pay on the average twenty-five cents a pound for that article of food, but the Government the other day made a contract for a year for the supply of the military department of Washington at eleven cents and three-fifths and eleven cents and seven-eights per pound and at the same time secured a contract for mutton at eleven cents and a half per pound. We take it for granted that the contractors are confident that they can fulfill their obligations and make money.

THE Pennsylvania Republican platform excites great praise among the Republicans of other States. It is highly spoken of and commended by the Republican press everywhere. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

This is the most significant political expression yet made, and it is to the honor of staunch Union men of the Keystone State, that they have attained a higher expression in their platform than any State has given since the close of the war. We welcome the fact as an indication of a return to plain speaking and honest principles.

SENATOR WILLEY.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that Senator Willey, of West Virginia, writes to his friends in Monongalia county thus: "Our welfare depends upon our adherence to the Republican party."

JOHN VAN BUREN is down in Connecticut canvassing for Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is a good omen for the Republican side the Prince never yet supported a cause that was not rapidly going down hill. Like Fallstaff, he has an alacrity for sinking.

It is understood that upwards of £300,000 have been privately subscribed for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and an appeal will probably be made to the public for £250,000 to complete the manufacture of new cables, with a view to another attempt at submerging them during the present year.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866,

the following described real estate, situate in the township aforesaid, viz: 1st. the

MANSION FARM

of the said deceased, containing **102 acres**, neat measure, all cleared and under good fences, and having thereon erected two good painted weatherboarded Dwelling Houses, a large new bank barn weatherboarded and painted, with a horse-power house and sheep stable attached, with all other outbuildings necessary to make a farm comfortable and convenient. There are upon this property a good orchard of choice fruit and good water at the houses and barn. The land is all limestone land and in a high state of cultivation, and altogether the farm is one of the most desirable in Morrison's Cove. It is about one mile west of New Enterprise Post Office.

No. 2.

A tract of bottom land lying about one mile from the mansion place, containing **33 acres** and nine perches, nett measure. This tract is well timbered with white oak, rock oak, swamp oak and hickory timber, and will be sold altogether or in pieces to suit purchasers.

No. 3.

A tract of mountain land lying about one mile from tract No. 2—containing **36 acres** and one hundred and thirty nine perches. This tract is also timbered, principally with Chesnut timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the life-time of the widow—the interest thereon to be paid to her annually. One thrid of the remainder at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SAMUEL TEETER,
feb16:4t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
March 2:6t Schellsburg, Pa.,

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
mar2:3m President.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Pensioners are requested to forward their Pension Certificates to us and we will fill up and send them proper blank vouchers which they will sign and execute before a Justice of the Peace and return to us to enable us to draw all pension monies due them from the Government up to the 4th of March A. D. 1866. We will remit all monies thus collected promptly by check or otherwise without further trouble or expense to the Pensioner.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Claim Agents,
mar2: Bedford, Pa.

ALLEGHENY
Male and Female Seminary,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

P. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, } Principals and Preprietors.

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866. This institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, eight miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon & Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Insiitution; its inhabitants are moral and religious and there are but few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young, Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country; it is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart sound learning. All branches, scientific, classical, and ornamental taught: The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudice or bias,) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, Charity."

For circular and information, address
HUGHES & STEWART,
mar2 Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Borough of Schellsburg aforesaid,

Saturday, the 24th day of March, inst.,

at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, consisting of **Lot No. 13**, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the west, having thereon erected

A Two Story Brick Mansion House, Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood Shed and Granary,

a well of good water and a cistern, and a fine variety of choice fruits on the premises.

ALSO, **Lot No. 14**, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected

A Large 2 Story Brick Blacksmith Shop,

(easily converted into a dwelling,)

A Frame Office and Stable.

This is a very desirable property, in good regair, and in a very pleasant village.

TERMS CASH. If desired time might be given for a portion of the purchase money. All particulars can be had by calling upon JOHN P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg. J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMMAKER,
mar2:4t Administrators

AGENTS WANTED!

Now in Press and will be Ready Soon,

HEADLY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the Enormous Sale it has reached of **300,000** Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for Circular.

Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.
148 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. mar2

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

andtherefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500** to **$10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5** to **$50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY ANN STONER,
feb8:6t Administratrix.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.

MRS. ASCHCOM, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, has had Cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately Dr. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.—*Presbyterian Banner.* jan5:2m.

J. L. LEWIS,

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS. &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of

LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

REMEMBER

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

are now selling all kinds of

DRY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have just returned from New York with a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes. Also, a large lot of Drugs and Patent Medicines. The public are invited to call and examine our stock for themselves.

jan5:3m DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,
Jan. 26, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of JOHN M. BURGER, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB B. KAGARICE,
feb2:6t Administrator.

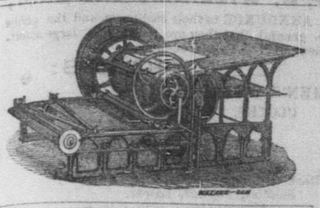
PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint &

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

GOOD ADVICE.—When a wife advises her husband to get a "Photograph Family Record" the first opportunity, he should do it for it is good advice.

☞ The fifth Lecture of the series for the benefit of the Cemetery Association will be delivered on next Tuesday evening by Dr. C. N. Hickok, subject: "Bedford and Bedford Life." We predict a cowded house.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The election passed off very quietly throughout the county on last Friday. A very small vote was polled. The Copperheads, as a general thing, made more of an effort than the Republicans. We have not learned the result in half the county.

When eer I take my walks abroad,
How many folks I see,
Who dont know half that's going on,
It seems so queer to me.
The muse he says has said before
Go to J. L. LEWIS Drug Store.
(Reamer's old stand) for Pure Drug and Spices, Perfumery, flavoring extracts, Stationery &c.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of S. E. Henry & Co., Huntingdon, Penn'a. in to-day's paper. These gentlemen are prepared to sell wholesale or retail, almost any thing that can be called for and at much lower prices than are generally charged. If you desire anything in their way give them a call.

M. D. W. The American Agriculturist is published by Orange Judd & Co. at 41 Park Row, (Times Building) New York. It is the best agricultural journal published in the United States. Terms $1.50 per year in advance.

BOUNTY LAND.—The House Committee, to whom the subject of an equalization of Bounties was referred in Congress, has reported a bill granting Bounty lands to soldiers. The bill proposes to give 600 acres of land for the greatest length of service and graduating the amount down to those who were in the United States Service for three months. The Committee are unanimous in favor of the passage of the Bill.

☞ The General Fish bill passed the House some weeks ago by a decisive vote, whether it has passed the Senate we are unable to say. If it has not it will. It is a question after the bill becomes a Law whether the different companies obstructing the streams will quietly obey its provisions. It is thought by many that their vested rights cannot be taken from them in which opinion we concur. However we hope some compromise will be effected, that will remove all obstocles to the speedy opening of all the tributaries in the Susquehanna.

RARE GAME.—On the 20th inst our friend Wood Alsip and Wm. Hartzell killed two fine white swani in the vicinity of the town the one measuring 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip of the wings and the other 7 fee: 5 inches. They had come dome into the river during the foggy weather attending the equinoctial storm. We since learn that five others have been captured by various parties along the river. Some days ago E. M. Alsip, Esq., killed five wild geese within a few miles of the town. Such extensive captures of these rare birds have not occured for a long time in this neighborhood.

THE LAST DAYS OF WINTER.—The weather has been playing some queer pranks during the past week. From mild and spring-like on Thursday it suddenly changed to cold and stormy, and Friday and Saturday would have done credit to the stormiest days of mid-winter. Sunday was cold, Monday we had snow enough to bring out a few sleighs and sleds, Tuesday we had cold rain, and thanks to our borough regulations, a delightful slush of two or three inches of snow, mud and water. On Tuesday night mid a war of elements—rain, hail, rolling thunder and vivid lightning Old Winter passed away. *Vale Hieme!* Though grateful for the many happy hours thou hast afforded to old and young, in the social circle, following the swift steed and merry bells o'er white expanse of snow, or gliding smoothly o'er the glassy bosom of the blue Juniata, still we bid thee farewell without a tear and gladly turn to greet thy smiling neighbor, Spring.

CONCERNING JOSEPH MOORE.—The following letter from the Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, to Elder Darsie, a minister of the Disciples' denomination, should set at rest a foolish story set afloat by the Ebensburg Alleghanian:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COOK CO., CHICAGO, March 8, 1866.

JAMES DARSIE, Esq., Johnstown, Pa.—DEAR SIR:—Yours of March 6th is at hand, and contents noted. No preacher has been killed in Chicago that I know of, and there has certainly been no man by the name of Joseph Moore convicted or executed for such crime within the last twelve years in Chicago.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
JOHN A. NELSON,
Sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, By T. M. Bradley, Deputy.

—*Johnstown Tribune.*

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The border counties, through which this road is expected to pass, have been fully aroused within the last week in relation to the contemplated extension of the time for the construction of this great improvement. Up to the present writing we have not heard the fate of the bill before the Senate alluded to by us in our last. Its friends have manifestly not pushed it, whether they cannot count a sufficient number of votes to pass it, we cannot say, but it strikes us that this cannot be the reason. We have seen so much wild legislation in favor of the Central Railroad that we cannot for a moment hesitate to accord them a majority sufficient to pass any thing they may demand. If the Central Railroad insists upon a continuation of the selfish policy which has characterised it for the last five years, it will find the people rising in their might and placing their emphatic condemnation upon such burdensome and selfish monopolis. If the question of a Free Railway System were submitted to the people of this Representative district, there would not be a corporal's guard against the proposition outside of those in the employ of the railroad. And the conduct of the Central Company is rapidly driving the people to this last alternative and when the masses once move, woe unto him who stands in the way of the sovereigns.

The people in this county, and all along the contemplated line of the road, should hold meetings without delay and express themselves upon the subject, and forward their action to the Senate, if not in time for the action of that body, in time at least to make an impression on the Governor and induce him to withhold his signature and return the bill to the House, where it originated, with his objections. Let us realize now that if we allow the Central Company to pass this bill and the bill to become a law, that we are tied up for the next ten years, that the millions of money, which would be expended in the construction and the stocking of the road, will not be expended, that the benefit which would be diffused to every individual by the expenditures of so much money on the line, will not be experienced; that property which would be enhanced in value beyond conjecture will not be advanced but recede; that our mineral resources will not be developed; that the villages and towns which always follow railways, will not be built, and consequently the value of the products of the farm and the dairy will not be in demand, that all the advantages of a heavy population will not be reaped, and the railway, which all so much desire, will not be built. Then in the name of Justice, let our people act. Overwhelm our Representatives and Senators at the capitol with your letters and petitions. Recollect that millions are at stake. Remember that

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.—The following are the appointments for the Juniata district of this conference made at a session held at Williamsport a week or two since. It will be noticed that Rev. A. R. Miller has been returned to this station. The congregation earnestly petitioned for the reverend gentleman's return and their request was complied with. We congratulate that gentleman on his good fortune as well as the members on the success of their prayers.

Presiding Elder—T. BARNHART.
Altoona—J. S. McMurray.
Hollidaysburg—A. W. Guyer.
Woodberry—Jas. M. Clarke, A. W. Decker.
Williamsburg—John A. Dixon.
Birmingham—John Moorhead, W. Case.
Petersburg—James Brads.
Manor Hill—J. A. DeMoyer, O. M. Stewart.
Huntingdon—Job A. Price.
Cassville—J. F. Brown, one to be supplied.
Mount Union—S. M. Hartsock.
Shirleysburg—S. A. Creveling, one to be supplied.
McVeytown—W. Gwynn, one to be supplied.
Lewistown.—W. Downs.
Lewistown Circuit—M. L. Smith.
Milroy—D. B. McCloskey.
Saxton—J. C. Clarke, R. Mallalieu.
Bloody Run—W. G. Ferguson, T. T. S. Richards.
Bedford—A. R. Miller.
Rainsburg—J. W. Lackey.
Schellsburg—J. H. McGarrah.
McConnellsburg—A. E. Taylor, one to be supplied.
James S. Beyer, transferred to Baltimore Conference.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR APRIL.—In the steel plate for this number, "Waking," we find the usual superiority maintained by this magazine, for exquisite naturalness and high artistic finish. It is a sweet heart-picture of waking endearments between mother and child; the clear sunrise streaming through the broidering vines about the lattice and lighting up the scene—morning light and morning life, both pure, both fragrant with the breath of heaven. The fashion plate is as unsurpassed. We sometimes wonder how it is that the publishers invariably secure this point. Even when the same artists have been at work there seems to be an unconscious favoritism that reserves for The Lady's Friend their best efforts and most signal successes. Very appropriately in this April number the children, spring buds of men and women, have it all to themselves, and an uncommonly pretty, graceful group they make. The wood cut illustrating "The Forsaken Wife" is full of tragic pathos; a winter scene dreary and desolate as the heart of the sufferer.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Mrchines are furnished as Premiums.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE COPPERHEADS DEMANDING TO KNOW WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT FROM THE PRESIDENT.—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says it hears from a trustworthy source that the Democrats are not so sanguine as a few days since that the President is to put himself at the head of their party. It is even whispered that they demand an explicit declaration of what they may expect before they proceed further with assurances of their distinguished consideration. Possibly they may be helped to an understanding of the situation by the advice to the Pennsylvania Clymer deputation, "to go home and change their ticket," and that they had made a fatal mistake. That sort of Democracy, at any rate, does not seem to find favor in the President's eyes. Ex-rebel mayors in southern cities, and secesh governors in northern States are evidently not to his liking.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Texas Correspondence.

BEUMONT, Texas, Feb. 28, 1866.

Messrs Editors—I have arrived at my destination and established my head quarters. I had some difficulty in getting here, owing to recent heavy rains. In fact, I was from the 17th to the 23d inst. in getting from Houston, a distance of only 80 miles. The difficulty of repairing the road was not so great. On one of our northern roads all the damage would have been repaired in six hours, but where there is such lethargy as among this people, the traveling public will be thus inconvenienced. There is no enterprise among them of any kind, now that their trade of Negro-breeding has ceased. I am still of the opinion that the citizens (white) of this State, bear us or the Union no love, and that should there be any chance of a successful revolt they would go heartily into it. There is not a day but we are insulted by their making such remarks as that "we are not whipped," "we wont patronize the North," "we have no sympathy with the d—d Yankee Abolition Government." These, and in some cases, worse remarks are indulged in. Here let me give you a little anecdote, happening me while at Liberty, midway between this and Houston. Owing to a break in the Railroad, four miles from the former place, the conductor informed us "of his inability to go on, but that all the passengers that desired could do so on the hand-car"—there not being more than a dozen. Among the number was a very interesting young widow traveling alone, and as we had to walk a fourth of a mile or more, I, of course, offered to relieve her of a traveling bag, which she was very willing to trust in my charge. Arriving at the hotel we called for supper, after which the Landlord busied himself (being much crowded) in making his guests as comfortable as possible. On his distribution of quarters I was astonished at being booked for the same room as my travelling companion, at which (being exceedingly bashful) I demurred, when I was informed that "great effort had been made to do the *best possible* for me." Other quarters were provided, and the next day in conversation with my companion, she gave me her conversation with the landlady, who was anxious to know our status. "Are you not," she asked, "the wife of the Capt?" "Oh, no!" said my companion. "How then does it come that you travel together and seem such good friends?" My companion replied. "I am a resident and widow of Beumont, having lost my husband in the rebel service; I was travelling alone, and do not know what I should have done, but for the kindness of the Captain, as I have already been four days on the road, and have been quite sick. I am sure I should not have been able to get home, but for his services." "I am surprised and shocked," said the landlady, "that any Southern lady would degrade herself so much, under any circumstances, as to accept the services of a Yankee officer, that for *myself*, I would sooner accept the services of a big *buck* nigger." This is perfectly true, and I don't doubt it, neither would I envy the happy darky *his good fortune*. This is the greatest place for widows I ever was in; there being not less than 35 (white) out of a population of less than 600, to say nothing of perhaps and equal number of colored. I know of no place where the marriage obligation is so little respected as here. I was informed by Mr. Armstrong (a former lawyer, but who now, that he has only 75,000 acres of land, has gone to farming,) that before the war he knew of as many as 45 petitions on the docket for divorce *at one time*. Also, that all that was necessary to secure a divorce was a petition by each party; that it could be obtained without further trouble.

As to the "Freedmen," I find them much better contented, and by far more industrious than I expected. The Houston *Telegraph* (a paper purely Southern) quotes from 19 other Texas papers, 18 of which acknowledge that "the Freedmen, do much better than was expected, by the most credulous of their friends."

On my arrival here, I was instructed by Gen. Gregory to make an effort to raise a school for colored children, which I did, and at a mere suggestion on Sabbath last, after church, no less than 83 scholars were subscribed in less than 15 minutes. Teachers can be had in abundance from the North. The matter meets with no favor here, and some have even gone so far as to threaten any and all persons, interested in the matter. No danger of that! "Barking dogs don't bite." As for ignorance, I never saw a locality equal to this. Of the young ladies that I have met, none can more than read, and I have been assured that not more than two families have ever sent their daughters away to school, from this neighborhood. On my arrival here, I found our friends, the Methodists, at work, striving to awaken an interest, for good, among the people, (and they need it,) as I heard the minister say, from the pulpit, on last night, that "he had made particular inquiry of the oldest citizens of the place, and that he had failed to learn that there had been a single conversion in the town of Beumont for the space of twenty-five years." It is to hoped that an inroad has been made into "Satan's kingdom," as the same night, the door of the church was opened, and one member admitted, whom the minister exhorted, that "it would be difficult to walk aright, now that he was the only young Christian in the place."

These, Messrs. Editors, are our Southern brethren, who so long lorded it over us "mud sills." Another thing I must not omit: that there is but one laboring young man in the place, and he has not a friend among the rest, why, I do not know, unless that he is a "greasy mechanic." Their young men have certain peculiarities, such as wearing their old gray uniforms, (which are very small and dirty,) wear very long hair, loaf around the saloons, gamble on a small scale, get drunk, "dama the Yankees and Abolitioners" a good deal, ditto "Niggers" and a great many other qualifications, so that our boys have given them the sobriquet of "be Jesus fellows," (their favorite oath.) I neglected to say that many of the women chew tobacco, also sweet gum, similar to that which oozes from the pine tree. This seems the favorite amusement of the girls in church. In fact, I have seen them eat sweet-meats during services, without endeavoring to hide it in the least, and that too, the very prettiest and best dressed of the number. Hoops are almost entirely unknown, and as the best have little clothing they present a strong contrast when compared with our northern girls.

I called upon a widow to-day to secure board for my expected school marms, and was very cooly informed that "*I* and them, might be better employed, that "she would have nothing to do with such people, that they *werrent* decent," etc. I informed her that I did not think, it necessary for laboring people to be as she represented, that it was no disgrace to labor, but I failed to convince her. Yet she was a widow (made so by the war) with two children without any visible means (other than the needle) of support and dependent on the U. S. soldiers stationed here. Her room was little more than a barn—not a particle of carpeting, the walls pine boards, no paint any where, two little sands, no stove and four rude chairs, completed this good ladies luxurious comfort, who could sneer at northern "servant girls" and "school marms."

I will here say for the benefit of the young "sprigs of the law" that there is no letter place than this. The health is good, and not a single lawyer worthy the name in the county and scarcely in my whole district, which embraces the seven counties adjacent. The oil prospect is represented as good. I have not visited the springs as yet. Will do so as soon as possible and give you the particulars. Yours, F. H.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This suberb article for April has reached us. Everybody should be provided with a copy. It contains the new Spring bonnet which comes up to our idea of bonnets handsomely. It dose not contain half the usual amount of "fuss" and much less room for the "feathers." Gody can't be beaten on Fashlons. Price $3.00 a year in advance. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Penna.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

MARRIED.

In Schellsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JOSEPH C. BLACKBURN and Miss EMILY GRIFFITH, both of this county.

DIED.

In Schellsburg, March 16th, KATIE D., daughter of Jno. S. and Kate D. Schell, aged 5 months.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., March 22.

Flour	$10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	25	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

New Advertisements.

LIST of uncalled for Goods remaining in the Adams Express office at Bedford, March 20th, 1866:

1 pkg money, Ed. Horan, care P. Donaahoue; 1 box, Howard Welsh; 1 pkg, W L Cessna; 1 pkg, Alex Clark; 1 pkg John Parker, (Somerset), 1 box Solomon Leydig; 1 box, Jales Hixon; 1 pkg, Capt N. C Evans; 1 pkg, Thos King; 1 pkg, John Defibaugh, (clothing:) 1 box, Geo Daihl; 1 box Thos B Way. Parties to whom these articles are addressed will please call for them at their earliest possible convenience, or they will be disposed of to pay charges. J. HENRY HUTTON, mar23 Agent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

ESTATE *of David Pitman, deceased.*

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration on the estate of David Pitman, late of West Providence township, to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indepted are desired to make immediate payment. JOSEPH FISHER, mar23:6t Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Adam Weaverling, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 7th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED, mar23:2t Auditor.

In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County. Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the partition ann valuation 'of the real estate of John N. Lane, (late of the city of Lancaster, Pa.) deceased, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday the 15th day of April next, at his Office in the Borough of Bedford.

G. H. SPANG, mar:23 Auditor.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

$50 REWARD.—The undersigned lost, between Schellsburg and the residence of Mr. Barns, on the 1st of March inst., a black Morocco Pocket-Book, containing $152 in Greenbacks, principally $10 and $20 denominations, also a note on R. B. & John Burges, for $200, and other papers and receipts. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the pocket book and its contents. G. W. ADAMS, Mar. 16, 3t. Alum Bank, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED,

To take orders for the best selling Book now published, *THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION*, Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; daring exploits of Smugglers, Guerillas, Desperadoes and others; Tales of Loyal and Disloyal Women; Stories of the Negro, &c., with incidents of Fun and Merriment in Camp and Field. By Lieut. Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.

Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered.

CHAS. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers,
No. 134 S. Third St. Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN W. BEELER, deceased.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, March 16. Administrator.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, late of Southampton, County aforesaid, deceased will sell at public outcry, upon the premises on Saturday the 7th day of April, 1866, all the following described farm or tract of land adjoining lands of Hugh Lain, Jacob Litchty, John Robinson and Elisha Smith, containing 161 acres and 93 perches more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered, with a good two story log dwelling house, and stable thereon erected. There is also a Spring of excellent water and Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale

BENJAMIN MALOTT, March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county—the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Weimer, late of Union township in the County of Bedford, Penn'a. deceased will sell at public sale upon the premises on *SATURDAY*, the 14th day of April, 1866, all the following described tract of land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Anthony Clingerman, Benjamin Wills and others, containing 225 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story log House, double log Barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. There is also a spring of good water, and small orchard upon the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

LEVAN WEIMER, Administrator.
WM. LASHLY, Auctioneer.
March 16, 1866.

POTATOES! POTATOES!
20,000 BUSHELS.
For Planting and Table Use.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our Stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties—

Peach Blows,	Monitors,
Buck Eyes,	Cusco,
Mercers,	Jacksons,
Prince Alberts,	Early White sprouts,
Garnet Chili,	" Dykeman, &c., &c.

from various sections of the Country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit Purchasers, at lowest Wholesale Market Prices!

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, No. 4 Arch st., and 54 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
March 16, 4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

TO SORGHUM GROWERS.

All persons desiring to obtain sorghum seed will be accommodated by calling at the stores of Skuck & Bros., and G. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, and at John E. Colvin's, Schellsburg. The undersigned is agent for Clark's Cane Mills and Cook's Evaporator. All communications directed to him, at Schellsburg, will be promptly attended to. In his absence, Mr. J. E. Colvin will act for him. J. HENRY SCHELL.
March 16, 4t.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Session of Bedford county, Pa.

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, respectfully submit the following report: After a careful inspection of the Poor House of the county aforesaid, We are of the opinion that the Building in which the paupers are kept is in a very bad condition and totally unfit for the purpose for which it is intended, because the horse in addition to the decay seems to be too small for the comfortable quartering of the paupers and wayfarers that continually crowd it. It would doubtless be beneficial to the poor (as it is essentially necessary that another house should be provided) and also to the taxpayers to have a location remote from the Borough of Bedford and the turnpike. A Poor House whether it is to be brick or not, and not only this, but in consequence of the filthy condition which the house always seems to be in, is a very excellent source for Epidemics which would spread with great rapidity over this entire community.

All of which is respectfully submitted this Fourteenth day of February, 1866

J. E. SATTERFIELD, March 16. Foreman.

TO *the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa.*

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, Respectfully submits the following Report of the Jail of the County aforesaid as follows:—

The Locks and Keys in our opinion are insufficient for the safe keeping of Prisoners.

The *Rooms* also appear to be detrimental to the health of the prisoners on account of the existence of an offensive smell, insufficient, and dirty Bed *clothing*, and torn chaff ticks.

The Rear wall of the Jail Building on the outside is being much injured in consequence of the bad condition of the spouting, the wall receiving water from the roof, rendering it measurably easy for prisoners breaking through and effecting their escape.

It is also noticed that one Room is used for smoking *Bacon*. Rendering it extremely dangerous from fire.

A Coal house is also situated against the wall of the Jail building in the rear yard, and *other* rubbish.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this fourteenth day of February, 1866.

J. E. SATTERFIELD, March 16. Foreman.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY HORN, late of Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
mar9:6t Administrator.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866.

Geo. Blymire, Treas'r

	DR.
To balance in hands at last settlement	$1696 01½
Amount received from Collectors	5639 60
" " Geo. Widel	19 50
" " J B Noble, fines,	8 75
" " H Moses, interest,	80
" Exonerations allowed collectors,	252 81
" Per centage " "	302 77
	$7920 24½

	CR.
By cash paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:	
Applebutter	149 30
Out-door paupers	494 03
Beef	788 94
Grain	144 96
Merchandise	1630 51
Issuing Orders	23 20
Bacon	297 57
Money loaned	650 00
Blacksmithing	71 32
Overpaid on Duplicates	110 42
John Snyder	400 00
Coffins	20 00
Coal	70 31
Groceries	131 49
Tobacco	110 98
Hardware and Tinware	65 34
Interest on sundry checks	296 39
salary to Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer, and late Stewards, William Leary and George Widel	1162 16
Sundry expenses	$611 47
Exonerations allowed collectors	252 91
Per centage " "	302 77
Amount in hands of Treasurer	138 07
	$7920 24
Amount due from Collectors	$5104 56

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $138 07

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY, [L. S.]
DAVID EVANS, [L. S.]
JAS. MATTINGLY [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

STATEMENT AND REPORT of GEO. WIDEL, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from Jan. 1st 1865, till April 1st, 1865, and SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from April 1st, 1865, till Jan 1st, 1866:

Geo. Widel	Dr.
To cash rec'd from sundry persons	$172 19
Geo. Widel	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$172 19
Samuel Defibaugh	Dr.
To cash received from sundry persons	$140 89
Samuel Defibaugh	Cr.
By cash received from sundry persons	$106 95
By balance	33 94
	$140 89

STATEMENT of Poor House Mill, from Jan. 1st, 1865, till Jan. 1st, 1866.

To am't grain bo't as per monthly reports:	*Wheat.* 406	*Rye.* 34	*Corn.* 44	*B. W.* 64
Horse feed		118		
Hog feed		51	12	
Sold sundry persons	2			
Amount	408	203	46	65

Produce of Farm and Garden.

22 loads of hay, 17 bu onions, 20 bu buckwheat, 20 bu beans, 20 bu tomatoes, 5 bu soup beans, 3½ bbls cucumbers, 3000 heads of cabbage, 200 bu potatoes, 20 bu beets, 6 bbls krout, 280 bu cars of corn, 12 bu turnips, 40 bu rye, 5 loads of cornfodder, 3405 lbs pork, 2989 lbs beef, 420 lbs veal, 480 lbs mutton, 600 lbs lard, 300 lbs Tallow, 556 lbs butter, 489 lbs beef hides, 69 lbs calf skins, and 9 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 63 sheep.

Articles manufactured by Mrs. Defibaugh, matron.

80 shirts, 53 pair pants, 8 coats, 8 vests, 27 pair shoes, 22 pair socks, 8 pair drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chimies, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4 pair drawers, 20 pair stockings, 4 aprons, 4 caps, 1 sack, 13 bed ticks, 8 pillow ticks, 23 pillow slips, 27 sheets, 10 comforts, 2 shrouds.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	58
Number remaining, Jan. 1st, 1866	66
Entertained over night during the year	292
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1040

There are also 15 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against Poor House	$8621 35
Amount of money due Poor House from Collectors	5164 56
Indebtedness of Poor House	$2516 69

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statement and report of Geo. Widell and Samuel Defibaugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of Jan. 1865, till the 1st day of Jan 1866, and find she same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. 1866.

HENRY MOSES, [L. S.]
SAM'L. BECKLEY, [L. S.]
D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]

Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
-OF-
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Union township, in said County, on *SATURDAY* the 14th day of April, next, the following Real Estate, late the property of William Saylor, deceased, viz: A tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Nathan Harbaugh, James Barefoot and others, containing 87 acres more or less. The land is well timbered and can be readily improved to great advantage. The true quantitity will be made known on the day of sale. Terms—cash.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

JAMES M. SMITH, March 16. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, at her residence, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866,

all her

Household Furniture,

consisting of Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, settee, Sofa, Cook-stove Parlor-stove,

together with other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms made known on day of sale.

mar9:ts Mrs. M. A. STEWART.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted Letters of Administration upon the estate of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased, to the subscriber, residing in Middle Woodberry township, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb16:6t JOHN STAYER, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF MARTIN T. FOOR, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

feb23:6t WM. GRACEY.

ESTATE OF DAVID LEWIS, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHAFER, Union tp., Feb. 23:6t Administrator.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. REAGY, Agent, mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment

Farm, Garden & Household.

EARLY GARDEN WORK.

As soon this month as the frost is out o the ground, Peas can be planted, of the Extra Early and Early Fame varieties. They should be put in rather shallow. They are a hardy plant and will stand some freezing, and are sometimes seen poking their noses up through the snow quite unharmed. Cauliflowers, if not already done, should be transplanted in the hot-bed, and not a day should be lost. Onions can be set whenever the ground is fit. In warm borders, Parsnips, Horned Carrot, Long Scarlet Radish, Celery, Early York and Early Savoy Cabbage and Spinach seed can be sown as soon as the ground is in order. Rhubarb, to get a supply at once, should be set out by separating the roots. So with Horse Radish; but a little of the crown of the root of this should be attached to each piece. These are perfectly hardly and can be set out at once.

All the trash in the garden that was not cleared off last autumn or winter, and is unfit to convert into manure, including the raspberry, blackberry, rose, shrubbery and grape prunings, should be gathered up in heaps and on calm days burned. The rose bushes should have all the old and dead wood removed, and the rest considerably shortened if overgrown. Shrubbery generally should be thinned out where spreading too much at the bottom, and shortened in, especially where space is valuable.

New Asparagus beds can be prepared now whenever the ground is in order. For this purpose roots, one, two and three years old are generally used. We however prefer to plant the seed, which should be covered about two inches, and planted from two to three inches apart, in hills a foot apart each way. Three seeds should be allowed to a hill, and stuck in a triangular form, thus ⁂. Planting the seed, instead of the roots, will produce better plants and afford a supply of asparagus just as early.

Grafting, of every kind, should be deferred until April, provided the scions are preserved properly. Pear and apple grafting, in this condition, can be deferred even until May. Cherries should however be attended to as early in April as is convenient.

Box-edging should not be pruned until all danger of sharp frosts are over, say from the 10th to the 20th of April. If visited by cold weather after dressing, it damages the tops very badly, giving the edging a hard appearance for nearly the whole season. Box should be pruned just above the old wood, and in this shape Λ.--*Germantown Telegraph.*

From the Germantown Telegraph.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

As the period for planting fruit trees is now upon us again, a few words on the subject of varities might be proper at this time; for no matter how well the ground may be prepared; how well the planting may be performed, nor how well the trees are cultivated and attended to afterward, if the varieties selected are not suited to the locality or soil, the planter's expectations will be likely to be disappointed when the trees come to fruit.

With regard to the varieties suited to each locality, I may say after all that has been recommended by pomological societies and others, there is no certain guide but experience. Hence, each one intending to plant should look in his own localtty and neighborhood, and see what varieties succeed there, and plant principally of those varieties;—or if he wishes a larger variety, plant a few of those recommmended by friends and others by way of experiment; if they succeed, he has gained something for himself and others; if they fail, his experience will be of value to his neighbors if not to himself. An apple that has originated in a certain locality and is found to suit in quality, time of ripening and bearing properties, forces itself as it were into notice, and is extensively planted, but if the same apple had originated in another section, it would never have attained the popularity it has in its native locality; because the time of ripening, its keeping and very likely other properties which made it very valuable where it originated, would be changed. For instance, the Baldwin and New-England Russet, are the best and most popular apples in New-England, much valued for their long keeping. Now, if they had originated in Virginia, they never would have been much planted for their keeping qualities, for they are there a fall or early winter variety. So with those of southern origin, if they had originated in the North, they do not come to perfection there. Hence, if we want apples that will do well here, we must look principally to those varieties that belong to this section of country.

Among the apples originated in eastern Pennsylvania, and found to do well here, may be named, the *Townsend*, origin Bucks county a good sized striped apple ripens late in summer; *Calf Pasture*, by some called Seek no Farther, but not the *Rambo*, which also goes under that name, a good bearer, and a good apple, ripens in early autumn; *Cornell's Fancy*, a very valuable apple, tree upright and good of growth, one of the best of its season, mid autumu; *Smith's Cider*, which originated near Wrightsown, Bucks county; it was a chance seedling thrt came up in the woods on the property of one of the Smith's di nhas for the last forty years been the most popular variety in Bucks county. an early and abundant bearer, is well known in this section and should constitute one of the principal standard varieties in setting out an orchard re. A friend who planted an orchard of one hundred and fifty apple trees of selected fruit about thirty five or forty years ago, stated that he thought the twenty trees he planted of this variety had produced one third of all the apples that grew in the orchard since it was planted. The *Fornwaldzr*, the *Princely* and the *Smokehouse*, also do well here.

There is one variety said to have originated in Virginia and extensively planted West, which appears, as far as tested, to do well here; that is, *Raul's Jennet* or *Neverfail*; the latter name has been given from the circumstance of the tree not putting out or blossoming until eight or ten days after the general blossoming of other varieties; hence the fruit often escapes being injured by the late frosts; it is a very productive and good keeping variety. The *Ridge Pippin* and *Cooper's Redling* are also valuable for their late keeping.

It is better, particularly for market purposes, to plant a few varieties of good bearing trees, ripening in succession, of fair quality, than a large number of fancy kinds, which perhaps are very good, but not reliable. What I desire in the above remarks, is to im press it on the planters not to be too much taken by foreign fruits, with long names and captivating titles, which are often pushed into notice by interested parties and tree pedlars; and overlook those of home origin which are reliable,

Abington, Pa. N.

THE MACEDON

SILVER MINING COMPANY

OF

NEVADA.

Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

LOCATION OF MINES,

San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**

20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.

Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.

ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

OFFICERS.

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TREASURER,

Hon. ALLISON WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECRATARY,

JAMES H. PAYNE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,

A. L. CURTIS, Esq., San Antonia, Nevada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, Justice U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York, Pa.
Major General JOHN W. GEARY, U. S. A.
General A. L. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Pa.
General E. M. BIDDLE, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Bedford, Pa.
General T. J. JORDAN, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.
DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,

EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein. or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS

Now open at the

GENERAL OFFICE,

809 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

Subscriptions received by

REED & SCHELL, RUPP, SHANNON & CO, } Bankers,

BEDFORD, PA.

jan5:tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER

Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,

JULIANA STREET,

are constant receiving

NEW GOODS.

They keep a fine assortment of

BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;

a fine assortment of

Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.

Also,

Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.

CLOAKS AND COATS

of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTH,

which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

---

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just returned from the east with a large and elegant assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

French Morinoes, all wool Delaines, Bombazines Plads, Sack Plads, Alpaccas, Mohair and a variety of other dress goods. Calicos, Muslins, Beaver Cloths, Cloaking and Water Proof Cloth, Shawls, and Cloaks of the latest styles. Furs, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Dress Caps, Woollen Caps, Scarfs, Embroidery, Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, all styles. A handsome assortment of Dress Buttons, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, and a variety of toys and other notions too numerous to enumerate.

Thankful for past patronage, she hopes for a continuance of all her old patrons in the future.

dec.22:3m

BOND'S OYSTER

and

PIC NIC CRACKERS,

and BUTTER BISCUIT, the best in the United States. The latter particularly well adapted for food for children and delicate persons; very light, palatable and nutritious.

In store and for sale by

dec22 G. R. & W. OSTER.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,

feb2:1y

JOHN DICKENS AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patronage. Address JOHN DICKENS,

jan5:2½m* Cumberland, Md.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.

Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.

For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

---

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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THE NEW YORK

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OF

48 Pages, 48 Pages,

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains, on every Saturday of its date. It will be devoted to

POPULAR LITERATURE,

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It will contain:

The best popular Tales.
The best domestic Stories.
The best Sketches of Travel.
The best papers on Popular Science.
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It gives

MORE AND BETTER FOR THE MONEY

Than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens—Chambers—The Cornhill and other leading foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of original matter by the best authors. Was begun, January 13th,

How I Made a Fortune in Wall street,

and

HOW I GOT MARRIED.

A splended, original and true story, written for the NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. To be completed in a few weeks. As the magazine is stereotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the MAGAZINE, but when they are not accessible, we have the following—cash in advance—

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$400
One copy, three months	1.00
Two copies, one year	7.00
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Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

ITS SUCCESS.—This Magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that

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O. H. BAILY & CO.,
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feb2

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Monday, November 13,1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS	
ACCOM. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.			ACCOM. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon.....	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11.19	5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove.	11'11	5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg.....	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run.....	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove.....	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.				Arrives
	10 00				
	10 20		Riddlesburg.....		3 35
	10 28		Hopewell.....		3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run.....		3 09
	11 18		Hamilton.....		2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run.....		2 34
	Arrives				Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas...		2 30
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	Leav s				
	10 40		Saxton.....		3 50
	10 55		Coalmont.....		3 35
	11 00		Crawford.....		3 25
	Arrives				3 25
	11 00		Dudley		
			Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

GOOD NEWS!

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.

We are selling off our entire stock of Winter Goods at and below prime cost, prior to taking account of stock on the 1st of March.

French Merinoes at cost.
English Merinos at cost.
Thibet Cloths at cost.
Plaid Poplins at cost.
Ladies Shawls at cost.
Ladies' Coats at cost.
Ladies' Furs at cost.

3000 yards good Calicoes at 20 and 22 cts. Best makes at 25 cts.

☞ The place to buy Muslins cheap. ☜

A large lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, at cost, to close out, and everything else cheap.

TERMS CASH.

fe9:1mo G. R. & W. OSTER.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TOBACCONISTS,

One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Supply of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. (1 door East of

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS

FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$20,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered in ninety days.

BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A VERY LARGE AD

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND CHEAP

WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED SINCE THE

Recent Decline in Prices,

Which enable us to sell

AT REDUCED PRICES,

all the

NEW STYLES and SHADES

French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,

FROM 25 CENTS UP,

Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,

LADIES' FURS,

Shawls,
Coats and Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c

PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING

TOBACCOS and CIGARS

of the very best quality,

Together with

10001 other articles

to which we invite the early attention of all in search of

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH,

UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Bedford, Nov. 17, 1865.:4m.

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IRON BUILDINGS.

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TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.

TIME UNLIMITED, in

BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
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Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.

DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.

Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.

Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to

P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steambont Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is

WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA

BEDFORD NURSERIES

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1866.

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